تشرين الثاني ١ (نوفمبر) ١٨٧٨ ذو القعدة ٧ ١٢٩٥ — عدد ١ من السنة الثانية

BRITISH 12 DE 78 MUSEUM

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From Aden to Zanzibar, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, and Majunga (Madagascar)—in connection with the line from London to Aden	(*Every 4 weeks*)
From Bombay to Kurrachee . .	(*Twice a week*).
From Bombay to Persian Gulf Ports, via Kurrachee - - - - -	(*Weekly*).
From Bombay to the Malabar Coast, Ports and Ceylon . . .	(*Weekly*).
From Madras to Rangoon . . .	(*Fortnightly*).
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From Calcutta to Rangoon and Moulmein - - - - - - - - -	(*Weekly*).
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اعلان

من برتش ايندیا استيم نافيگاشن كومپانى ليميتيد

قد عقدت شركة الملاحة المذكورة اعلاه عهدة مع الدولة البريطانية والحكومة الهندية والجمهورية الفرنساوية ومملكة البورتوغال بان ترتب سير سفنها البخارية التجارية حسب الترتيب الاتي ذكره.

— من لندن الى الجزائر وبورت سعيد والسويس وعدن وكولومبو ومدراس وكلكوتا (مرتين في كل شهر)

— من لندن الى بورت سعيد والسويس وجده والحديده وعدن وقراشى وخليج العاجم (مرتين في الشهر)

— من عدن الى زنجبار ومايوط ونوسي بي وماجونگا (مداكسكار) بالافتران بسفر السفن التي تسافر من لندن الى عدن (مرة في الشهر)

— من ممباي الى قراشى (مرتين في الاسبوع)

— من ممباي الى خليج العاجم عن طريق قرقاشي (مرة في الاسبوع)

— من ممباي الى سواحل مالابار وبورتس وجزيرة سيلان - سرنديب (مرة في الاسبوع)

— من مدراس الى رانكون (مرة في كل شهر)

— من مدراس الى قرامندل وسواحل بورتس شمالاً وجنوباً (مرتين في الشهر)

من كلكوتا الى رانكون وملمين (مرة في الاسبوع) من كلكوتا الى چتنجين واخيات (مرتين في الاسبوع) من كلكوتا الى پينانغ وملقا وسنغفورا مارا برانگون وملمين مرتين في الاسبوع

— من كلكوتا الى بورت بلار بجزائر اندمان (مرة في الشهر)

قد صار الاعتناء بجعل سير سفن هذه الكومبانية موافقاً لسير الميل (على طريق بريندیزي) من اوروپا الى الاقطار الهندية . وقد جرت معاهدات بين هذه الكومپانية وبقية كومپانيات الملاحين في بريطانية وكل بلاد اوروپا على نقل الركاب والاموال من سفينة الى سفينة ترويجا للشغل وتسهيلا للاسفار والتجارة وعلى شحن اموال وبضائع من كل بندر وفرضة وبلد وحملها بامان واعتناء الى جميع الجهات المذكورة اسماوها في لايحة الاعلان اعلاه .

فمن اراد معرفة قيمة شحن الاموال وتفاصيل اجرة الركاب وتاريخ سفر السفن واوقاتها عليه ان يطلب هذه التفاصيل من وكلائنا في الجهات

غراى داوس وشركاوهم

النحلة

لندن ات ٢ — ١٨٧٨ — ٧ ذو القعدة ١٢٩٥

البلبلة والارتباك

لله در من قال — " بعض الحيلة مهلكة للمحتال " وقد صرح بهذه الحقيقة الفيلسوف ديدبا ونثره على دبشليم الملك على لسان دمنه اذ قال احتال علجوم على جماعة من السمك وقال لهن قد صمم الصيادون على صيدكن جميعاً فان لبثتن في هذه الاجمة زمانا هلكتن عن اخركن فقلنا له ما رايك فينا . قال لا اعلم حيلة الا المصير الى غدير قريب من هاهنا فان استطعتن الانتقال اليه كان فيه صلاحكن . فقلن له ما يمن علينا بذلك غيرك . فجعل العلجوم يحمل في كل يوم سمكتين حتى ينتهي بهما الى بعض التلال فياكلهما حتى اذا كان ذات يوم جاء لاخذ السمكتين فجاءهُ سرطان فقال له اني ايضا قد اشفقت من مكاني هذا فاذهب بي الى ذلك الغدير فاحتمله وطار به حتى اذا دنا من التل الذي كان ياكل السمك فيه نظر السرطان فراى عظام السمك مجموعة هناك فعلم ان العلجوم صاحبها وانه يريد به مثل ذلك فقال في نفسه اذا لقي الرجل عدوه في مواطن التهلكة كان حقيقاً ان يقاتل عن نفسه كرما وحفاظا ثم اهوى بكلبتيه على عنق العلجوم فعصره فمات وتخلص السرطان الى جماعة السمك فاخبرهن بذلك . فمثل العلجوم مثل الروسية فانها احتالت على اقناع السلطان بانه ان لبث على ما هو عليه بلا حليف طوح نفسه وملكه في مواطن التهلكة والخراب . واما اذا تحالف مع الروسية على الدفاع والهجوم فتعين عليها ان تذب عنه وعن ملكه وتنقذه من مكائد الانگليز الذين يحاولون صيده بشباك مواعيد قل ما يقومون بحق ايفائها . اما السلطان فانخدع لها في بادئ الامر انخداع السرطان الى العلجوم وعقد معها عهدة سان استفانو . فلما حملته الروسية الى تل عهدة برلين حمل العلجوم للسرطان ورأى منها ما رأى فصمم على التملص من مخاليبها ونبذ شورها ورفض محالفتها . ولو كان فيه من القوة ما كان في كلبتي السرطان لكان عصر على عنق الروسية وتخلص منها . ولكن . . . . فلما خابت مساعي الروسية من هذه الجهة تشبثت بحيلة اخرى وطلبت الى السلطان ان يعقد معها عقدة خصوصية في شان المواد التي لم تتعرض عهدة برلين لحسمها وهي غرامة الحرب التي كان حسمها من اهم فروض تلك العهدة الغدارة . وكان اهمال ذلك تقصدا من بزمارك المحتال حليف الروسية وتغافلا من بلادة بيكنسفيلد وسالسبورى . وكنا قد صرحنا باهمية هذه القضية في تنديدنا على لايحة الامير كورچقوف (راجع عدد ٢١ من النحلة) والان نرى الروسية تتصرف مع الباب العالي طبق ما اسبقنا وانبأنا عنه في ذلك التنديد وتقول انها لا تخرج بعساكرها من الممالك العثمانية حتى يفى الباب العالي غرامة الحرب . وفي الوقت نفسه قد ارسلت اعوانها الى اقاليم الممالك العثمانية باوربا ليزرعوا زيوان الانشقاق بين الاهليين ويغروا قوم منهم بالفساد والفتن والخصام حتى يتهيأ لها الاحتجاج بابقاء جنودها في تلك الاقاليم بحاجة القاء الوفق والسلم بين الاهليين . اما الباب العالي فقد قام بايفآء ما فرضته عليه عهدة برلين التي لم يمض عليها الا بضع اشهر فقط وقد اعتراها الفساد وبليت وصارت رقعة رثة تتناثر قطعها اربا اربا وان عني بزمارك المشعبذ برقمها في رق. اما الكلام الصحيح فهو قد اتفق بزمرك وقيصر الروسية اتفاق الهر مع الفار على اضمحلال الدولة العثمانية وحطمها طرا ونشر علم الروسية في القسطنطينية والاستيلاء على المملكة باسرها وجعل الجنرال اغناتيف ملكا على بلغاريا وقد انفثت الروسية سم دسائسها في نفوس الصرب ووعدتهم بالمظاهرة والاستنصار ضد اوستريا لعلهم ينخدعون لدسائسها ومواعيدها الفارغة ويساعدونها على القآء البلبلات والفتن في المملكة العثمانية ويعجلون بانقسام اهلها وخرابها في اقرب وقت . ثم بسطت يد المساعدة الى اليونان ووعدتهم باعطآء ما يتمنون الحصول عليه . ثم سعت بالنميمة والفتن بين امير افغانستان والدولة الانگليزية لتشغل بريطانية في حرب مشومة مع قبائل قد تحصنوا في كهوف صخور جبالهم حتى اذا انهمكت بريطانية في منازلة الافغانيين وتوغلت في محاربتهم خلا الجو للروسية وخطت من بلغاريا الى القسطنطينية . وقد اخذت تملق المسلمين وتعدهم بالخير " والحرية " وهي مصداق على قول بطرس الحواري القائل — واعدين اياكم بالحرية وهم انفسهم عبيد الفساد — ولا ريب في ذلك . فاننا نرى الامم الخاضعة لصولجان الروسية في اقصى درجة من الذل والاسر فنناشدكم الله يا سكان البلاد العثمانية والاقطار الهندية ان تحذروا من خداع الروسية ومواعيدها الفارغة . فما هي الا علجوم يريد حملكم الى جبال قفرة ليتمكن من افتراسكم

INDIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

THE Army Clothing Department at Pimlico is engaged in preparing large consignments of clothing, &c., necessary for the Afghan Expedition, which are to be shipped immediately for India, according to requisition received from the local authorities. A camp of exercise will probably be held during the cold season on the Afghan frontier. It is projected to assemble a strong force under Major-General F. Maude, and to employ troops, if necessary, as a moveable column available for any service.

A special circular was the other day issued to the various regiments under orders to proceed to India, offering a gratuity of £2 to all men under the six years system who will re-engage for nine years.

The regiments leaving England this season for India, viz., the 8th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 6th, 2nd Battalion 14th, and 30th Regiments, are not to take any active part in the operations of the Afghan Expedition unless pressing necessity should arise, it being considered advisable to employ as far as possible troops that are thoroughly acclimatised.

All officers of regiments warned for active service in Afghanistan, who are at home on leave on private affairs from India, are to proceed out to rejoin headquarters by the end of the year, in view of the commencement of hostilities, when regiments are to take the field complete in officers and men.

Colonel Sir Charles Brumlow, K.C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, left England yesterday for India, in view of the expedition to Afghanistan.

ENGLAND AND AFGHANISTAN.

Oct. 24.—Arif Bey, President of the "Red Crescent" Committee, has left for Mecca with the ostensible object of superintending the execution of the sanitary arrangements adopted at the approach of the Courban-Bairam festival. The real motive of his journey is, however, to confer with the pilgrims from India, Afghanistan, and Central Asia, who will reach Mecca in large numbers within the next month, in order to influence them in a sense favourable to British policy and adverse to Russia.

SEVERE STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 25.—The storm which occurred in this city last Wednesday unroofed or otherwise damaged 31 churches, 35 factories, 27 schools, 5 hotels, 50 other public buildings, 384 dwellings, houses, and several stores. Eight vessels were sunk. The total loss is estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.

مضار التبغ

طلبت دولة فرنسة الى المجمع الطبي ان يفحص عن تأثير التبغ في البشر فاقام المجمع لجنة تبحث عن ذلك وبعد التدقيق حكموا ان كثيرا من الامراض العصبية وامراض الحادثة في المصابين بالفالج او بالجنون ناتج من الافراط في التدخين وان التبغ يفعل في الجهاز العصبي فعلا يضعف قوى الجسد ويؤثر في التغذية والدورة الدموية وعدد الكريات الحمرآء الموجودة في الدم تاثيراً رديا وهو من اسباب سوء الهضم والبلاهة وتلبك الذاكرة

منافعه * دخانه ورماده ومغليه تقتل الحشرات.

غلته حسبوا ان غلة التبغ السنوية نحو اربع مئة مليون ليبرة في اسيا ونحو مئتين وثمانين مليون ليبرا في اوروبا ونحو ثلاث مئة مليون ليبرا في اميركا ونحو مئتين وخمسين مليون ليبرا في افريقيا ونحو مليون ليبرة في اوستراليا

(المقتطف)

آلة غريبة لتوليد الدجاج

قد اخترع السادات كريستي آلة لتوليد الدجاج . وهي احسن آلة وجدت ناجحة بالامتحان في معرض همل همستيد في بريطانية فلا يخفي ان من شان الدجاج ان تحضن البيض من نحو. ٢ الى ٣ ٢ يوما حتى تفقسها وتخرج منها فراخها . فوجد الناس ان الدجاجة لا تأثر في البيض كل هذه المدة سوى الاعتناء بحفظها دافية بدرجة معلومة من الحرارة . فاخترعوا آلة فيها من الحرارة ما يقوم مقام حرارة الدجاجة وصاروا يضعون البيض فيها مدة معلومة فتفقس من تلقاء ذاتها وتخرج منها فراخ الدجاج . ففي المعرض المشار اليه اعلاه امتحنوا الالة التي اخترعها السادات كريستي فوجدوا انها تفقس ٧٥ فرخا من ماية بيضة ولذلك نالوا عنها جائزة قدرها ٥ ٢ ليرة (پون) وقد اخترع غيرهم الات خلافها فمنها فقست ستين فرخا من ماية بيضة ومنها فقست اقل .

ARMINIUS VAMBERY.

صورة ارمينيوس فامبري الماجري

Arminius Vambery, the celebrated Hungarian traveller, who from the pure impulse of studying Eastern languages, voluntarily became a travelling mendicant (Derwish), with all its disagreeable of uncleanliness and bad food, through Turkestan, Bokara, Afghanistan, and Persia. In page 154 of this number we have quoted a passage from an article, which he wrote a few days ago in the *Algemeine Zeitung* on the Sultan and the Ameer of Afghanistan.

هذا الرجل الشهير تولع بعلم اللغات الشرقية . ولبس ملابس درويش وساح في اواسط اسيا وتركستان وافغانستان وبلاد العاجم . وقد الف كتبا مطولة في احوال تلك البلاد وكتب من بضع ايام فصلا عن السلطان عبد الحميد وشير علي اميرافغانستان وقد اثبتناه انكليزيا .

united to Persia. In 1715 the Afghans seized it; in 1741 Nadir-Shah re-took it. In 1749 it was taken by Ahmad-Khan, one of Nadir-Shah's generals, from which date it became a quasi-independent state. In 1829 it was governed by Khamran-Mirza, who agreed to pay tribute to Persia in exchange for aid against the Ameer of Kabul. As he failed to keep his word, Muhamad-Shah marched against it in 1836, but after a long seige he was obliged to withdraw his army. In 1855, the Persians again attempted to take the place, but after a short war with the English on that account they desisted. It is now reckoned within the dominions of the Ameer of Kabul. SEISTAN.—This province is divided into a number of petty chiefdoms, which acknowledge directly the authority of the ruler of Herat, and indirectly that of the Ameer of Kabul. Its principal town is called Jalal-abad, or Dushak, which has a fine bazar. The ruins of the ancient city cover a large space. KANDAHAR, the principal city of the province bearing the same name, is well fortified. It stands in a fertile plain abounding with gardens and orchards, and its grapes and melons are famous. Being situated on the high road between Persia and India, it is a populous and flourishing city, and is the resort of merchants from all parts of the East. It has various manufactures and a large transit trade. Kandahar was probably founded by Alexander the Great. In 1384 it was taken by Tamarlang; in 1620 by the Shah 'Abbas, of Persia; and from 1839 to 1842 it was held by the British; as was also Kala'at-i-Ghiljy, another town and strong fortress, situated in the desert country, seventy miles to the north-east of Kandahar.

AN ECONOMICAL LOCOMOTIVE.

A NEW anthracite coal burning locomotive has lately been tried on the Old Colony (Mass.) Railway with very promising results. It is said that it is constructed with a largely increased fire surface in order to remove the difficulties arising from the consumption of coal in the ordinary locomotive. Rating the consumption of food in the ordinary locomotive at forty to fifty pounds per hour per square foot of grate surface, in this engine when doing its hardest work the consumption is said to be only sixteen pounds per hour. The fire box is behind and on a line with, instead of under, the boiler, and while in the common locomotive the dimensions are 60 and 66 by 32 inches, the new design is eight feet six inches long by seven feet six and a half inches wide. The heating surface of the fire box is 108 square feet; of the combustion chamber, 26 feet. The grate rest is between water bars, which prevent them from burning out, and the area is 64 feet. The diameter of the six driving wheels is 54 inches, and above them are placed the boiler and fire box. The cab is over the rear end of the boiler, while on top of the fire box are seats, protected from the sun by an awning. The weight of the engine is 86,150. At the front end of the boiler is a revolving register, which, when open, has an area of six hundred square inches. On account of the free steaming qualities of the engine, it becomes necessary to open this register in order that the steam may pass directly to the stack without passing through the fire. The fuel used by this engine can be delivered in Boston at 2 25 dollars per ton, or 1.50 dollars less than the cost of fuel which is now used. As the fuel remains perfectly quiet in the fire box, the consumption is slow, and although the engine has no spark arrester, not a spark escapes from the stack; neither is there any annoyance from smoke and gas, which are consumed.—*Scientific American.*

THE SUPPOSED NEW METAL MOSANDRUM.

IT will be remembered that under the name of mosandrum Mr. J Lawrence Smith recently described the radical of an earth that he had isolated from certain American gadolinites. The French chemist, M. Marignac, a high authority in these matters, having examined specimens of the supposed new metal, sent him by Mr Smith, pronounces them nothing but terbium. At the same time he acknowledges the fact that from the spectroscopic studies of M. Soret there must be recognized in these minerals a metal which apears to be new to science. It is not the "mosandrum" of Mr. Smith, however, but the radical of an earth isolated by M. Delafontaine, and rightly considered by him entirely new.—*La Nature.*

NEW FISH.

THE Gloucester fishermen are rendering Professor Baird and the cause of science very valuable aid by bringing in from the fishing banks many curious kinds of fish, heretofore thrown away as of no value. In this manner much is learned concerning the presence on the grounds visited by fishermen of Arctic and European fish. The schooner Marion, Captain Joseph W. Collins, lately arrived from a bank trip, brought in three strange fish. Two were sharks, entirely new to North America, if not, indeed, to science. The other was a fish of the genus haloporphyrus, but of undescribed species.—*Scientific American.*

AFGHANISTAN.

ITS BOUNDARIES, SOIL, POPULATION, AND COMMERCE.

This country, situated in Central Asia, is bounded on the north by what was once Independent Tartary, but now mainly in the hands of Russia; on the west by Persia; on the south by Baluchistan; and on the east by the Panjab, from which it is separated by the Suleiman mountains. Its length from north to south is about 600 miles, and its breadth from east to west about the same. The area of the conntry is estimated at 230,000 square miles, and its population at five millions. The western portion of the country is a sandy desert, and its aspect for the most part rugged and mountainous, especially towards the north-east, where it is bounded by the lofty Hindu-Kush range. The soil, especially in the valleys, is excellent; but agriculture is in a very rude state among the Afghans, whose chief attention is given to the rearing of flocks and herds. The heat is intense in some of the Eastern parts, but the winter is generally cold. Afghanistan is divided into three separate provinces, namely, Kabul and Herat, including part of Seistan in the north and north-west, and Kandahar in the centre and south. Few countries are of more difficult access than Afghanistan. The route from India leads through narrow mountain defiles, in which the snows of winter lie long and deep. The Khaiber Pass, 30 miles long, is the only practicable road between Kabul and the Panjab; and the Bolan Pass, 60 miles long, is the only practical road between Kandahar and Sind. On the side of Turkistan the thoroughfares cross the Hindu-Kush at the height of 12,000 feet, and those on the Persian frontier are dreary wastes of sand. Nevertheless, the transit-trade of Afghanistan is considerable, and is carried on in the plains by caravans of camels, and in the mountains by asses and mules. The principal foreign trade is conducted with India, Persia, and Turkistan. The chief exports consist of horses, furs, shawls, chintz, madder, assafœtida, tobacco, fruits, and Herat carpets. The imports comprise coarse cotton-cloths, muslins, silks, brocade, gold, silver, broadcloths, cutlery, and British manufactured cottons of every descriptions. The native manufactures are unimportant, and are confined chiefly to woollen and cotton-stuffs, silk, carpets, felt, sword-blades and jewellery. The minerals of the country are gold, silver, lead, mercury, iron, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, naphta, and rock-salt.

Principal Towns of Afghanistan.

Kabul, the capital, is a very ancient and fortified city, is traversed by a river of the same name, and stands at a height of 6,400 feet above the level of the sea. The city itself has a mean appearance, but its site is one of great beauty, being surrounded by delightful groves, gardens, and orchards. The citadel, called the Bala-Hissar, contains the palace ond other public buildings, the royal garden and inner fort, and a town of 5,000 inhabitants. Kabul has an active trade in summer: merchants and strangers from all quarters crowd the streets and bazars to exchange the commodities from Russia, Persia, and Turkistan, for those brought from India and China. The native inhabitants are tall, with black eyes and marked features, quite Jewish in their expression. In the immediate vicinity is the tomb of Baber, the founder of the Moghul empire in India. Kabul was occupied by British troops from India in 1838, and again in 1842, after which they retired from the place. The other principal towns in the district of Kabul are Jalal-abad, Ghazni, Istalif, Charikan, Gundamuk, and Bamizan. Of these Ghazni is the most interesting. In the beginning of the eleventh century of the Christian era it was the capital of an empire which reached from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean; but scarcely a vestige of its ancient splendour remains. The principhl object of note is the magnificent tomb of Sultan Mahmud, to which many pilgrims resort, add from which the famous "gates of Somnath" were carried off by the British, A.D. 1842, when they stormed the town. Herat, the capital of the province of the same name, is a very ancient city, situated in a wide plain, and intersected by the river Heri-rud. It is a fort of great military and commercial importance, and is well fortified. It is the emporium of the commerce carried on between Kabul and Bokhara, Hindustan, and Persia, and is a great central market for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia. Being situated on the highway from Persia and Tartary to Hindustan it has experienced all the advantages and disadvantages of such a situation. It is regarded as the key of India from the west, and has alternately belonged to Persia and Kabul. It has been the route of all the invading armies, and has been often sacked and burned by various conquerors who disputed the empire of Asia. It was taken by Zinjis-Khan, then by Tamerlang, whc made it the seat of Government. It was subsequently

BALLOON PHOTOGRAPHY.

The balloon experiments at Woolwich have, besides demonstrating the possibility of making military recognisances by means of balloons, opened an interesting field for an assault by the photographer's camera. Captain Templar has succeeded in showing that a well-known laboratory experiment may be utilised in the field for the purposes of warfare, and has already raised military ballooning into an art that must not be neglected. Hydrogen, the lightest known gas, can be prepared by decomposing steam, and Captain Templar has demonstrated that it may be obtained in a rough-and-ready fashion from materials that can easily be carried with the other *impedimenta* of an army. A supply of steam, a furnace, and an iron tube, with a quantity of iron turnings or shavings, are all that is necessary, and, as M. Giffard has proved that is poossible to construct a balloon that will retain hydrogen gas for apparently an indefinite time, the problem has been so far satisfactorily solved. Steam is passed through a tube containing red-hot iron; the oxygen of the steam is seized by the iron, and hydrogen is liberated, a few hours' working being sufficient to inflate a balloon capable of lifting 70lb. for every 1,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas contained within its envelope. Mr. Woodbury has taken advantage of these experiments to try some of his ideas in balloon photography, and we may soon expect to hear that he has been successfnl. Captain Templar proposes to elevate an observer with his balloon, who is to report what he sees, but Mr. Woodbury's idea is to send up a camera, and to photograph the scenes exposed to view. The rope holding the balloon contains one or more electric wires, which, at the proper time, can be made to uncap the camera, and so take a picture which will enable the commanding officer to ascertain the positions of the enemy, without relying on the eye observations of an aeronaut. By a very simple arrangement, which, however, needs a battery, Mr. Woodbury proposes to take four negatives, which will give views of the surrounding country in four different directions if required, or take four pictures of any given spot; and it is said that he has succeeded in devising a method of preventing the balloon from gyrating, the great difficulty which has hitherto been found impossible to overcome in taking pictures without an operator near the camera. So far as we have heard, no photographs have been taken from M. Giffard's captive balloon at Paris, but Mr. Woodbury found on making application that the "right" had already been sold; it is presumed that those who have acquired the right have been unable to surmount the obvious difficulties, and the experiments at Woolwich are consequently studied with more than the average amount of interest. Captain Templar is endeavouring to compress hydrogen and store it in steel bottles, so as to carry a supply in an ordinary military waggon into the field, but if Mr. Woodbury can succeed in rendering his camera automatic in its action, it would facilitate the operations by rendering it unnecessary to inflate the balloon to such an extent as would be needed if an observer had to be carried in the car.

HATCHING CHICKENS.

A competitive trial of incubators or artificial hatching machines has been recently held at Hemel Hempstead, and the results are of much importance from a scientific and industrial point of view. A hen usually sits from 20 to 23 days, but as all the hen can do is to keep the eggs warm, the question has been frequently asked whether science could not devise a means of supplying the requisite heat, and hatch the eggs without the assistance of the brooding hen. The question has been answered long ago by the artificial hatching of eggs, but the expense was found to be more than the chickens were worth. Improvements have, however, recently been made in the apparatus, and, accordingly, a "tournament" of incubators was held, to ascertain whether they were of any practical value, and, if so, to decide which was the best incubator submitted to the decision of the judges. The results were not by any means so satisfactory as might have been expected, for only one of the incubators submitted for trial proved to be worthy of further notice. That was the hydro-incubator of Messrs. Christy, which hatched more than 75 per cent. of the eggs, and was awarded the prize of £25. Another machine from the same makers, however, hatched out 45 per cent; but as the mean of the two experiments gives 60 per cent. it is undoubtedly deserving of attention. Two other machines hatched respectively twenty-seven and half per cent. and nil, giving a low mean, which would be doubtless improved if greater attention were paid to the construction of the incubator. The results from the other exhibits were practically nil, but the merits of Messrs. Christy's incubators were clearly demonstrated, and, although the cost is not given, there is reason to believe that a profitable business might be established in the hatching of chickens by artificial means.

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

The principal topic throughout France is the sudden death of Monsignor Dupanloup, the celebrated Bishop of Orleans, which occurred about two weeks ago, after a short illness, at the age of seventy-six, as already announced in other papers. The famous prelate was an Italian by birth, having been born at St. Felix, in Savoy, on January 3rd, 1802, and he was naturalized a French subject in 1838. He went to Paris in 1810, where he successfully pursued his studies in three ecclesiastical houses, St. Sulpice being the last. He was ordained priest in 1825, and in 1827 was appointed confessor to the Duc de Bordeaux, after which he became tutor to the young princes of the Orleans family. He early gained renown as a preacher in the French capital, having been called upon to deliver a course of Lenten services in Notre Dame. In 1838 he was summoned to the deathbed of Tallyrand by the diplomatist himself, of whom he was one of the most intimate friends. In 1849 he became Bishop of Orleans, and from that time never ceased to take a most prominent part in all the political and religious discussions in France, especially distinguishing himself, however, in the cause of classical education, which he advocated with great zeal against M. Louis Veuillot, of the *Univers*, the Pontiff of France, through whose constant enmity it is probably owing that the great Churchman died a simple Bishop. During the Vatican Council Monsignor Dupanloup took a determined stand against the dogma of Infallibility; but once that dogma had been proclaimed he made prompt submission to the decision of Rome. His death will be seriously felt by the anti-Republicans in the Senate whose guiding spirit he was. Deprived of his vote and influence, it is less likely than ever that they will venture on an interpellation when the Chambers meet a few days hence. Monsignor Dupanloup took a greater part that any other deputy in the vote of May 24th, which substituted Marshal Macmahon for M. Thiers. He will probably be succeeded in the see of Orleans by Monsignor Couille; and for his seat in the Senate, of which he was a life member, it is proposed to put forward Monsignor Guibert, Archbishop of Paris.

THE COST OF COAL-GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

We have a datum upon which we can build a tolerably accurate estimate of the cost of the electric light. Reckoning gas at 40 pence per 1,000 cubic feet, we get 25ft. for one penny, and, burning it at the rate of 5ft. per hour (the standard), yielding a light equal to 16 candles, we should get 80 candles from five burners at a cost of one penny per hour. But the electric light will give us about 383 candles for a horse-power—a very great difference. To obtain this electric light, however, we must use either the Jablochkoff candle or the Serrin regulator (the best of its kind), and, at present, the former costs nearly 6d. for an hour for each candle—the Company charges sevenpence halfpenny for a candle lasting about an hour and a half. We could thus afford to spend 5d. more in gas, and obtain a light equal to 480 candles, against the 383 of the electric light from the Gramme machine. Jablochkoff himself, however, does not claim that his candles are equal to more than 1,000 standard candles; and, as he also acknowledges that he requires one-horse power to burn each candle, we arrive at ihe conclusion that with gas we get 480 candles against his alleged 1,000 from the electric light. The figures given by the Franklin Institute Committee, however, show that only 383 candles can be obtained from the Gramme machine for each horse-power, and it is not claimed that the Jablochkoff candle gives the best results as far as power compared to light is concerned. Such a result should settle the pretensions of the Jablochkoff candle, though we willingly acknowledge that the light from the electric lamp is immeasurably superior to that from gas. It must be confessed that other systems of electric lighting do not show so great a discr. pency when tested by figures, but none of them at present have proved their power to cope with gas, so far as mere economy of lighting is concerned. If the quality of the light is considered, there is no question of the inferiority of gas. The shareholders in gas companies have, therefore, been needlessly alarmed, the dictum of the *Times* that "only very sanguine people can contend that the ten per cent. dividend on gas shares is nearly as safe as the three per cent dividend on Consols," may be accepted for what it is worth—and nothing more. It is notorious that even were the whole of London streets illuminated by the electric light instead of gas, the reduction of the gas dividends would not exceed one per cent. and that would be readily recouped in other directions.

TATARS—TURKOMANS. قبائل التركمان محالفوا الامير شير علي

WHAT MOST WOMEN NEED.

Discussing the difficult problem of female education, the *Nation* pertinently remarks that what most women need next after health and power of acquisition, and the confidence which springs from having acquired something, is a tolerable amount of administrative capacity. House-keeping is administration on a small scale. It includes the faculty of getting the most for one's money, and managing servants and children. If it were likely to be a man's vocation to the extent to which it is likely to be a woman's, he would undoubtedly be prepared for it by some sort of apprenticeship. He would have to learn in some subordinate capacity the proper mode of buying and preparing food, and of procuring and taking care of furniture and clothing, and of ruling servants. He would be trained to receive company, by some experience of the art of entertaining, both in its material and its æsthetic aspect. No one would ever guess, however, from an inspection of an average school course, that a girl was to be the head of that most complex result of civilization, a modern household, with its thousand duties, responsibilities and relations.—*Scientific American.*

SHERE ALI'S CAVALRY. عساكر شيرعلي امير كابل

MARVELLOUS INVENTIONS IN AMERICA.

Sir, —"John Bull" will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that there is supposed to be in existence a far greater invention than the Clements card attachment. I will, therefore, endeavour to give him a short history of this wonderful machine. Some two or three years ago there was down in the State of Connecticut an antiquated specimen of a Dutch American, who had been hard at work for some time on this to be wonderful contrivance. No one seemed to divine its object, but finally a Yankee, more curious than the rest, accosted the inventor one day in this wise :—" I say, friend, that is a mighty kind of a curious machine you are building up. I guess and calculate from its appearance it must be destined to produce wonderful things. Now, friend, just tell me what it is for ? " The directness of the question caused the inventor to put down his hammer and chisel. He lifted his spectacles on to his forehead, and looking at the inquiring Yankee for a few moments replied, "Ha ! yes, sir, this is to be one mighty machine. I have no time to tell you all it is designed for, but among other things it is intended for the production of sausages and scrubbing brushes." The inventor then pointed out two set screws and a peculiar hopper, explaining that by the combination of that peculiar hopper and the two set screws, sausages or scrubbing brushes could be produced at will by simply driving live pigs into the hopper, its capacity being only limited by the number of pigs operated upon.

Now, it is just possible that this maehine, besides sausages and scrubbbing brushes, is intended to produce checks, ginghams, &c., by feeding cotton seed; all wools thoroughly shrunk by feeding turnips and grass; silks and satins of every description by feeding silkworms, caterpillars, or mulberry leaves ; and finally to produce power to turn itself, the bottled sunshine in coal will not be required ; but merely a casual glance from the glorious sun which rules our system.

If all the above should be realized the pride of "John Bull" at the smartness of his American brother will be great indeed; but pride leaves little cash, and riding on a horse's tail is not very edifying.

Makkah and al-Madinah—and towards the pilgrims who visit them this year? Only let them hear that a Muslim Ameer has opened the way for the shedding of Muslim blood in order to please the enemies of Islam, and they will load him with censure for his hateful crime and will rise up like one man against him. It is not to be denied that there should be some settlement of the differences existing between the English and the Ameer such as befits his exalted dignity, he being one of the Muslim Sovereigns; but how can any such settlement be expected if he refuses to receive the mission from India? We trust that his religious sentiments, his patriotism, and compassion for his subjects will prevent him from rushing headlong into this war, the horrors of which and the results of which he cannot forsee. We conjure him, in the name of the Creator, that he will not add to the severe trials which the Muslims have undergone during the last fatal year, but that he will strive to establish his kingdom in that which will profit it, in that which will be approved by Him who seated him on the throne, and in that which will win for him the praise of all Muslims. In like manner we trust that the British Government will be disposed to be indulgent towards and to soothe him, so that all differences may be amicably settled, and friendship and amity be established between them. Such a result will be the confusion of the enemies of the Muslims, and satisfy the wishes of every lover of Islam. We pray that God will inspire all Muslim Ameers with what is well-pleasing in His sight, and convert their hearts to obey His commandments.

M. Arminius Vambery, writing in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* on the Sultan and the Ameer of Aghanistan, says that the effendis at Constantinople look upon their co-religionists in the far East with curiosity and some sympathy, but that this sympathy is purely of a religious and in no way of a national character. It is only two years ago that the first book on Central Asia in the Turkish language was published. The author of this work, which is based entirely on European sources of information, was Ali Effendi, the editor of the *Bassiret* newspaper. As to Afghanistan, the Turks know even less about it than of the Asiatic khanates. When shortly before the Russo-Turkish war broke out it was decided to send emissaries to all Mahommedan countries in order to gain allies for the Sultan against the enemies of Islam, it was with great difficulty that a few sheikhs and dervishes from Central Asia could be found to undertake the task. The envoy selected for Afghanistan was Khulussi Effendi, as he had formerly been in communication with some learned Mahommedans in India. M. Vambery expresses a decided opinion that the Sultan could not have the slightest influence on the conduct of Shere Ali; the diplomatic communication which have passed between Constantinople and Cabul are, he thinks, merely demonstrations of etiquette, which can in no way affect the political attitude of the two States. "Sixteen years ago," adds M. Vambery, "a Central Asian ruler said to me, 'The Caliph may have good soldiers and guns, his powder may be fine as our barley-meal, and his fortresses as high as our mountains; but he is too far from us, and we can only beg for a prayer from him in the hour of need.' If some question of ritual were at issue in Cabul the Afghans would doubtless submit it to the Sultan for decision; but in political matters they would care very little for his advice. They have long gone their own way, and will do so in future."

THE UTILIZATION OF WEEDS.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has described weeds as plants whose use has not been discovered. Too often men are content to call a plant a weed and then proceed to exterminate it without making any attempt to find out its possible uses. An Indian writer, Mr. George W. Strettell, considers from his experience gained in the Indian Forest Department that a large revenue might be derived from such plants,—especially those yielding fiber—plants which require no care in cultivation, which will grow in land utterly unsuited to any other crops, and which yield fiber practically proved to be well adapted to the manufacture of paper and textile fabrics. He advocates the cultivation, at first if need be experimentally, and on a small scale, of several different plants, and especially of one, the Calotropis gigantea. The fiber of this plant has been pronounced by paper makers and manufacturers of textile fabrics as excellent; and he shows convincingly that after allowing for the cost of cultivation and of extracting the fiber, the raw material might be sold at such a price as to add considerably to the Imperial revenue.

Next to the discovery of plants yielding products now in demand for industrial or medical purposes, we may rank the invention of new uses for the products of plants now considered useless. But a small portion of the vegetable world has yet been made tributary to man; and from past experience it is safe to predict that even the most noxious of weeds may yet prove to be of the highest utility.—Scientific American.

A MUSSULMAN ADMONITION TO SHERE ALI.

An article which lately appeared in a Mussulman paper, *al-Jawaib*, seems to have excited some attention. The following translation of it may therefore be welcome :—

When we had begun to hope that matters were about to settle down into something like order, a telegram reaches us which scatters our hopes to the wind. We refer to the misunderstanding which has arisen between his Highness Shere 'Aly Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the Government of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. The tension between the two has already reached a dangerous crisis, and there can be no doubt that it will seriously affect Muslim States generally, and the Sublime Porte in particular. This misunderstanding, as we stated in a former number of *al-Jawaib*, originated in the despatch by Russia of a special mission to the Ameer, composed of a number of staff and political officers, with an escort of 2,000 soldiers of the army of observation in Central Asia, the whole under the command of General Schouvaloff. According to the Russian journals, the object of this mission was to confirm the relations and commercial interests at present existing between Russia and Afghanistan. A telegram also states that Russia's aim in this matter is to conciliate the Ameer. We have no notion of finding fault with his Highness Shere 'Aly for his reception of the mission; but we beg to observe that the manner in which he welcomed the enemies of the Muslims to his country, so different to what has been usual hitherto, calls for grave comment. He had his soldiers drawn up to do honour to the chief of the mission, and to show him that he had an army at hand capable of meeting the English in the field. Be it borne in mind here that the English have certain rights over that kingdom too well-known to be mentioned, and that when they saw that Samarkand, Khokand, Khiva, and other Central Asian Muslim States have been annexed by Russia, they also, to borrow the Russian phraseology, desiring to cement their friendly and commercial relations with Afghanistan, and, to conciliate the Ameer, determined in like manner to send a special mission to him. We had thought that, acting impartially, he would have received it as he did the Russian mission, and that when the two missions were with him he would have a good opportunity of analyzing both, and of deciding which was the more favourable to his country. In that case we should have seen a spectacle such as has not been witnessed for the last twenty years. But, according to all accounts, the Ameer chose arrogantly to follow his own bent, and to calculate upon the capital which he had in hand. But therein it is certain that he is placing himself and his country in jeopardy; for the English are evidently determined to defend their rights, even at the cost of losing their last man and spending their last farthing on the enterprise. This is clear from the telegrams arriving from India, which set forth that the Government of India is making preparations for the war, and is determined to measure its strength with Afghanistan. We do not believe that the war will be of long continuance for the Muslim States beyond Afghanistan which are already held by Russia will not back the Ameer, knowing, as their chiefs doubtless know, that the result of this war will tend to uphold the Muslim kingdoms. The Muslims of India, also, will certainly adopt the same view, for they know that during the late war the British Government was the only ally of the Sublime Porte, and that it alone came forward with land and sea forces to prevent the approach of the Russians to Constantinople. Hence it is impossible that the Muslims generally can approve of the Ameer making war upon the English, and seeking to conciliate the Russians; and what is applicable to the Sublime Porte is also applicable to this Afghan question, which will not be confined to the British Government and Shere 'Aly Khan, but will affect the Muslims of the world at large, and in its onward course will deprive the Muslim States of that tranquility and security so indispensable to the improvement of their condition and strength. If, therefore, it is the intention of the Ameer to bring discouragement upon the Muslims and to disappoint their hopes, he is exposing himself to the highest censure, to opprobrium, and contumely, without knowing, moreover, what the result will be. For who can venture to assure us that this war will not involve all the Muslim States, especially if it should become known that Russia is abetting the Ameer? Is Shere 'Aly Khan ignorant that the Sublime Porte is in need of the English to enable it to carry out reforms in its remote provinces, and that his hostilities with the English will postpone their execution indifinitely? This, indeed, is what the Russians desire; and, whether he should be victor or vanquished, it will serve alike their purpose, for their hatred of the English is on a par with their hatred of the Muslims. Is the Ameer unaware, moreover, of the responsibility which he will incur towards the people of the two Holy Places—

زنجبار

رفع الينا مكاتبنا من زنجبار تفاصيل الوليمة التي اولمها صاحب السعادة والاجلال السيد برغش سلطان زنجبار للاميرال كوربيت الانكليزي حامل نيشان سى بي وذلك يوم دخوله جزيرة زنجبار في ٢٨ اغسطس . قال دخل الاميرال ببارجته الحربية مينا زنجبار في الساعة الخامسة بعد الظهر وسلم على السلطان برغش باطلاق واحد وعشرين مدفعاً فرد السلام عليه جنود السلطان من البر . وفي ٣ الشهر ذهب جناب الدوكتور كيرك قنصل جنرال دولة بريطانية الفخيمة يريد زيارة الاميرال المشار اليه ليهنئه بقدومه سالما غانما الى الجزيرة فاستقبله رجال الاميرال باطلاق ثلاثة عشر مدفعا اكراما له . ثم قصد زيارة الاميرال باقي قناصلة دول اوروبا المقيمين في زنجبار من الجرمانيين والفرنساويين والاميريكانيين . وبعد ذلك نزل الاميرال كوربيت الى البر يريد زيارة حضرة السلطان برغش . فبادرت عساكر السلطان النظامية الى ساحل البحر لاستقبال الاميرال تحت قيادة الملازم ماثيوس وصار اطلاق المدافع من البر اكراما لحضرة الاميرال . وبعد ذلك طلب الاميرال الى قائد جيش حضرة السلطان برغش ان يتفقد احوال العسكر النظامية . فسر القائد المذكور بذلك وعين اليوم الثالث من شهر سبتمبر . وفي مسا ذلك النهار نزل حضرة الاميرال الى البر وكانت عساكر حضرة السلطان متجهزة لاستقبال الاميرال وبعد وصوله اخذ الجنود يمارسون انفسهم في الفنون الحربية بين ايدي سعادة السلطان وحضرة الاميرال . فانشرح صدر الاميرال من نباهة عساكر زنجبار ومهارتهم في الفنون الحربية التي اتقنوها على الاصول الانكليزية واثنى على همة قائدهم ومعلمهم الملازم ماثيوس الانكليزي . وبعد ذلك اتخذت سعادة السلطان وليمة فاخرة دعت اليها حضرة الاميرال ومعه ٤٨ نفسا من اتباعه واصحابه وغيرهم وكان قد تجهز من الاطعمة نحو خمسة وثمانين صنفا من اللحوم والاسماك والطيور والمقالي والمحاشي والمطبقات الفرنساوية والاطعمة الانكليزية والهندية والعربية وغيرها ما زاد عن عشرين صنفا من الحلوى الشرقية والاوروبية والمشروبات المبردة لم نذكر اسماء الاطعمة حبا بالاختصار فعاجز المدعوون عن اكل وشرب ما كان قد هيأه لهم رجال السلطان وطلبوا الى سعادته ان يأمر الحشم بالامساك عن تقديم بقية الاطعمة والمشروبات المستحضرة . اما سعادة السلطان فلم يذق شيا من المسكرات، وكانت ليلة هناء وسرور سر بها كل من حضر تلك الضيافة الملوكية والوليمة الشهية . وكانت الموسيقى العسكرية السلطانية تصدح طول مدة العشاء . ايد الله سعادة السلطان وحفظه بالسعد والاقبال .

باسيدوه من جزائر خليج العجم

رفع الينا مكاتبنا المقيم في جزيرة باسيدوه ما مفاده في الليلة السادسة من شهر شعبان المطابقة اللية السادسة من اغسطس هطلت امطار غزيرة وعصفت ارياح شديدة توهم الناس انها اقتلعت الاشجار واوشكت تحطم المنازل وتدك الديار . فجرت السيول من جرى ذلك وطفحت الانهار وطافت الاراضي بمياه الامطار وهذا امر قل ما عهدناه في هذه الاقاليم ولا رايناه له سابقا . ثم اشتد الحر في نواحي بلاد فارس واتصلت درجة الحر في جزيرة باسيدوه من ١٠٠ الى ١٠٤ درجات . وبلغ الحر في لنجه من ١١١ الى ١١٥ درجة وفي بندر عباس بلغت درجة الحر من ١١٥ الى ١١٦ . وفي ابي شهر بلغت درجة الحر من ١١٥ الى درجة ١١٧ . فضاقت له صدور الناس وتنغص عيشهم وكادوا لا يطيقون احتماله . نسأل المولى سبحانه وتعالى ان يقينا من امثال هذه السنة وهو السميع المجيب .

الحساب السنوي في الروسية

قد عولت الروسية على ترك الحساب اليولياني وهو حساب الايام الجارية عليه عندها الى الان واتباع الحساب الغرويغورياني . واعتمدت على التمسك به منذ اول السنة القادمة اي سنة ١٨٧٩ وقد هنأتها جريدة البال مال غازت على هذا المشروع الحميد .

دفاعٌ شريف

بلغني من قوم ثقاة قولٌ قد شاع وتاصل في عقول بعض الانام مأله ان لا زال بيني وبين الطائفة المارونية منافسة وضغينة . فرايت من باب الصواب ان ادافع عن صفاوة نيتي وبرأة ذمتي واقول والله سبحانه وتعالى شاهد على قولي ان ليس في قلبي شيء من الضغينة والحقد على خليقة من خلايقه تعالى . فان كان قد تعرض قلمي في ما فرط الى التنديد باقوال بعض كتابهم الفضلاء فما كان ذلك مني الا للذب عن صيت صديقٍ وددته لما عهدته فيه من الاداب والمعارف والعلوم وخلوص النية . فكتبت ما كتبت اولا ثم دافعت ثانيا عن نفسي تبرياءً مما أتهمت به . فقالوا وقلنا فكانت دقة بدقة . وسيول الزمان تجرف الرواسب الى بحور النسيان . ولعمري ليس من سجايا عاقل ان يكمن الضغينة والحقد الى زمان . وقد قال الرسول بولس الحواري — لا تغرب الشمس على غضبكم — ونعم ما قال واشهد على رووس الشهاد بان ليس سليقتي بمنفطرة على الاضرار بالناس وليس في قلبي نزر من الحقد على ابناء الطائفة المارونية الكرام . واقول ما انا قائل ليس خوفا من مكروه ولا طمعا في مرغوب بل لوجه الله محضا ولدفع الوهم قطعا . واني لا جرم مصداق لما جاء في عقائد العقيان

سجاياك ان عافيت اندى واسمح
وعذرك ان عاقبت اجلي واوضح
فقالوا سيجزيه فلان بفعله
فقلت فقد يعفو فلانٌ ويصفحُ

ولله در من قال —

لا تنتقم ان كنت ذا قدرة
فالعفو من ذي قدرة أصلحُ
واصفح اذا اذنب خلٌ عسى
تلقى اذا اذنبت من يصفح

(القس لويس صابنجي)

الاخبار الاخيرة

ارسلت الدولة البريطانية ثلث كتائب من الخيالة الى الهند تاهباً لمقاتلة الامير شير علي . وقالت جريدة بومباي قد اتقح الامير المشار اليه بجوابه على كتاب والي ولاة الهند واهان شرف الامة البريطانية اهانة فظيعة .

مصر — اصدر خديو مصر امرا وقع عليه وزرآء الحكومة المصرية اثبت فيه تحويل عقارات واطيان اولاده وبناته الى الميري وابقآئها للحكومة المصرية موبدا .

الدولة العثمانية — اصدر الباب العالي لايحة الى سفرائه في الخارج شرح فيها عن حال المسلمين في الروملي وبلغاريا وتذمر من تصرف النصارى السيئ مع المسلمين وجاوبه الجنرال لابانوف المسكوبي ان الروسية تاخذ على نفسها مسيولية هذه الشناعات وتسعى في تعويض ما خسره المسلمون من جرى تلك الثورة .

مادريد — حاول شاب اسپانيولي وعمره ٢٢ سنة قتل ملك اسپانيا فاطلق الرصاص عليه وهو مار فاخطاءت يده ومرت الرصاصة بقرب راس الملك ولم توذه . فالقي القبض على الشاب المذكور ووضع في السجن . ولكن قبل وصول الضابطة اليه كانت فرقة من النسآء الواقفات في الزقاق للفرجة على الملك في مروره فهجمن على الشاب بعد اطلاق الرصاصة على الملك ووقعن فيه ضربا وشتما حتى ادنف على الموت ولولا وصول الضابطة في الحال لكن قتلنه لا محالة . وكان الشاب من عصبة السوشياليست الذين اغروا نوبلين على قتل امبراطور جرمانيا .

جرمانيا - قتل الكونت بزمارك نفسه من بضع ايام وذلك انه حاول اولا قتل نفسه بموسى فقطع بعض عروق رجليه ثم راى ان ذلك يطيل عذابه ونزعه فزحف من مخدعه الى حجرة منامه وتناول ريفولفرا واطلق رصاصه في مخاخه ووقع ميتا على الارض . هكذا تختم حياة الاشقياء .

نرجوا من السادات القاطنين في البلاد العربية والاقطار الهندية ان يرسلوا لنا قيمة اشتراكهم عن يد السادات غراي داوس وشراكائهم او عن يد الخواجات داود ساسون وشراكائهم بلندن وذلك عن السنة الثانية من النحلة .

بلاد افغانستان وما يتاخمها من البلاد

تقسم هذه البلاد الى اربعة اقسام . وهي هراة في الشمال الغربي . وكابل في الوسط والشمال . وسجستان في الغرب وبلوخستان في الجنوب . ومساحتها ٢٠٠٠٠٠ ميل مربع وكانت جميعها تابعة خلفاء بغداد الى الجيل العاشر . وفي اثناء ذلك عصي والي هراة على خلفآء بغداد وانتقل الى غزنة وجعلها قصبة ولاية صغيرة . وبعد وفاته خلفه مملوك له اسمه سبكتكين وقويت شوكة مملكة غزنة في ايامه . وخلفه ابنه محمود سنة ٩٩٧ عيسوية وهو اعظم الملوك الغزنوية واضاف الى املاكه خرسان وتركستان وجانبا كبيرا من الهند ثم انقرضت الدولة الغزنوية في الجيل الثاني عشر وقام مكانها الدولة السلجوقية وتملك غزنة محمد ملك خوارزم ثم انقرضت دولة خوارزم حين اغارت التتر عليها تحت لوآء جنجس خان . وبعد ذلك انقسمت البلاد اقساما وانتشبت الحروب بين ملوكها الى ان تغلب احمد شاه وهو الذي انشاء مملكة افغانستان واضاف اليها بقية الاقسام المذكورة في الجيل الثامن عشر للمسيح . ويحد افغانستان من الجنوب بلوخستان . ومن الشرق نهر الهند . ومن الغرب سجستان وهراة . ومن الشمال جبال هراة وجبال هندكوش الفاصلة بينها وبين بلخ . ومساحتها نحو ١٥٠٠٠٠ ميل مربع وهي كثيرة الانهار والغلال . اما هوآءها فمختلف لاختلاف علو الاماكن ويشتد بها البرد في الشتآء والحر في الصيف . وفيها من كل انواع الحيوانات والاثمار . وللحبوب كل سنة موسمان احدهما يزرع في الربيع ويحصد في الخريف واخر يزرع في الخريف ويحصد في الصيف . والتجارة فيها برية على القوافل من بخارا والصين والهند وايران واكثر تجارتها مع بخارا . اما اهل هذه البلاد فهم قبائل مختلفة وعددهم يبلغ نحو اربعة الاف الف نفس وهم يتكلمون بنحو عشر لغات من العربية والفارسية والهندية والتركية والمنغولية والافغانية وغيرها . وبينهم بعض شعرآء في اللغة الافغانية ولكن الاكثر اعتبارا عند علمائهم اللغة الفارسية ودينهم الاسلام على مذهب السنة . وبينهم بعض من الصوفية ومن بدع اخرى محدثة . واما مدن هذه البلاد فمن اشهرها كندهار او (قندهار) . وكانت قصبة المملكة في ايام احمد شاه . فلما ملك ابنه تيمور نقل التخت الى كابل . وهذه المدينة موضوعة على شكل معين قياسي . واربعة من اسواقها الطويلة تلتقي في وسط البلد وهناك ساحة قطرها نحو خمسين ذراعا وعليها قبة وهي ساحة البلد وعرض كل واحد من هذه الاسواق نحو خمسين ذراعا وعلى اطرافها ابواب المدينة . والماء دائرٌ في شوارعها باقنية من نهر غنداب واهلها افغانية وفرس وهنود وبلوخستانية وتتر وعرب وارمن ويهود وعددهم نحو ماية الف نفس . وحول المدينة بساتين كثيرة فيها كثير من الفواكه والاشجار . واما مدينة كابل (بضم البآء الموحدة) فهي على نهر كابل الذي يصب في نهر غزنة . جعلها تيمور شاه قصبة المملكة وهي في بقعة حسنة ريانة فيها كثير من البساتين والكروم وابنيتها من خشب منخفضة من كثرة حدوث الزلازل في تلك النواحي وقلعتها في شرقي المدينة عن شمال احد ابوابها واهلها نحو ٦٠٠٠٠ نفس وبينها وبين قندهار نحو ٢٣٢ ميلا . وكانت من ثغور المسلمين في وجوه الهند . واما مدينة غزنة فكانت تخت الدولة الغزنوية والدولة الخوارزمية في مدة نحو ٢٠٠ سنة وهي على نهر يدير اربعة او خمسة ارحية . وحولها سورٌ من حجر وفيها نحو ١٥٠٠ بيت . وعلى بعد ثلثة اميال منها مدفن السلطان محمود الغزنوي عليه قبة عظيمة وابوابه من خشب الصندل . قيل كان السلطان المذكور قد اتى بها من احد هياكل الهند التي اخربها . وعلى القبر كتابة عربية وعند راسه دبوس عظيم كان يحمله في حياته والان قل من يقدر على الضرب به . وبين عزنة وكابل نحو ٨٠ ميلا . ومن جملة القبائل الساكنة في جوار هذه البلاد طائفة اللودية وهم يسكنون في مكران . ومن عقائدهم ان الانسان لا غاية في خلقه الا ان يعيش ويموت وينسى ذكره فان كان في لذة عيش فله ان يطلب طول الحيوة . وان كان في ضيقة فله

ان يطلب الموت لنفسه بل ان يقتل نفسه ايضا . ومتى مات احدهم يدفنون معه كل ما يختص به حتى ينسى ذكره . ولا يتزوجون بل يعيشون في الزناء والفسق وهم من اصل فارسي . وفي جبال هندكوش على حدود الصين الى الشمال الشرقي من بشاور قسم اخر يعرف ببلاد كافرستان وهي بلاد كثيرة الجبال والغياض . واهلها يعبدون الاصنام ويغزون ما يجاورهم من البلاد ويقتلون المسلمين . وفي اعيادهم يضع الرجل منهم ريش الطيرفي عمامته دليلا على عدد المسلمين الذين قتلهم لكل قتيل ريشة . وكلهم مولعون بالسكر رجالا ونساء . وقد رسمنا خريطة بلاد افغانستان وما يجاورها من البلاد وكان من نيتنا ارسالها للمشتركين بالنحلة صحبة الجزء التاسع فما تيسر . فارسلناها صحبة الجزء العاشر هداية وزيادة ايضاح لفحوى هذا الفصل . وقد طبعنا ايضا رسم رجال افغانستان وجنودهم في هذا الجزء .

اهل افغانستان والانكليز

يبغض الافغانيون الانكليز بغضا شديدا . حتى قيل انهم اذا رأوا اشقر ازرق العين عدوه انكليزيا ورأوا في قتله اجراً عظيما وثوابا كبيرا وانهم لا يرون الجهاد الا في حرب الانكليز فهم يخرجون اليهم ويعدون لهم كل مرصد لياخذوهم غيلة او مواجهة وقد كان من غلوهم في ذلك ان فتى من طلبة العلم خامل الذكر عندهم قصد الهند ودخل على احد امرآء الانكليز مستجيرا متظلما فادناه منه عملا بما تعودوا من التلطف للافغانيين فلما صار الطالب اليه طعنه بالخنجر في صدره طعنة نجلاء ذهبت بحياته فحمل الطالب وامر الانكليز بالباسه لباس الامرآء من الشال والحرير وان يركبوه فيلا كبيرا كراهة ان يقال ان الذي تجرأ على قتل اميرهم كان خامل الذكر حقيرا فطافوا البلد وكان وهو على الفيل ينادي يا ايها الناس اعلموا اني لم البس قبل اليوم شالا ولا حريرا ولم اركب فيلا فلما قتلت هذا الانكليزي اتاني الله نعمة من لدنه في الارض فما ظنكم بما سيؤتيني في جنة تجري من تحتها الانهار.

اطول الناس عمراً

هو رجل من باغوتا بجمهورية سين سلفادور بلغ من العمر على دعواه مائة وثمانين حولا بل تواتر بين جيرانه انه تجاوز العمر المذكور حتى قال بعض الشيوخ اني اعرفه شيخا هرما وانا صبي ادرج وقد عثر بتوقيع له لعهد سنة ١٧١٢ وزاره الدكتور هرنندزفلقيه يعمل في حديقة وقد رق جلده وشتعل راسه شيبا واعتم بشعره الطويل واتقدت في وجهه عيناه فساله عن كيفية معيشته فقال انى اكل في كل يوم مرة واختار الاطعمة الصالحة المغذية ولا اشتغل بالاكل اكثر من نصف ساعة ولا اجعل جل اعتمادي على تناول اللحوم ولا اشرب من الما فوق احتمالي ولا اتناول الطعام الا باردا وقد اوجبت على نفسي ان اصوم اول كل شهر ووسطه صوما حقيقيا وعندي ان هذا النظام في المعاش هو علة بلوغي هذا العمر . والله اعلم (مصر)

الروسيون والمسلمون

من غرائب ما طالعناه تحرير وارد من ادرنه الى المسانجر ان الروس احسنوا تصرفهم مع المسلمين فالظاهر انهم يرومون اصلاح ما افسدوه في ما مضى وابتدأوا بارجاع المهاجرين الى اوطانهم فهيأوا لهم سكك الحديد والعربات وحملوهم بعيالهم وامتعتهم وقد نقلوا نحو ١٥ الفا وبقي عليهم نحو مقدارها وقدموا لهم جميع المصاريف من مالهم ووزعوا على كل واحد من المهاجرين حين سفره نحو ثلاث اوقات ونصف من القمح وقد اصبح مسلموا ادرنه يثنون على تصرف الجنرال لبيتزكي حيث امر ان يصرف في شهر رمضان ٢٤ الف قرش ثمن زيت لتنوير المآذن و٨٠٠٠ قرش لتنوير الجوامع ووهب المفتي نحو ١٠٠٠ قرش وامر الحرس ان يطلق المدافع في الليل تنبيها على الامساك وفي النهار للافطار والصلوات الخ فاذا صح هذا الخبر كان من اغرب ما قراناه من الحوادث المتعلقة بتصرف الروسية مع المسلمين . (ثمرات الفنون)

"THE BEE," LONDON, OCTOBER 1ST, 1878.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

FROM several indications in the political atmosphere since the issue of our last number, we were prepared to offer our humble advice in a certain quarter, grounding the same upon the story of the fish and the sea bird, as recorded in the *Kalilah-wa-Dimnagh*, wherein King Dabshalim desired the philosopher Bidpai to point out the danger of putting confidence in an enemy, notwithstanding the marks of submission and meekness in his conduct which apparently leave no room for distrust. Russia, according to report, was using every effort to conciliate the Sublime Porte, pointing out at the same time that nothing would be more advantageous to the Ottoman Empire than that it should make common cause with her against all possible foes. The later attitude of Russia seems to favour the notion that she has not been successful in that line of policy, and that the Sultan and his confidential advisers have judged it wise not to give heed to the syren voice of an enemy who has wrought so much mischief in the Empire. Foiled in this attempt, Russia has resorted to another expedient. She now insists on a separate treaty with Turkey, on points which the Berlin Congress unfortunately left undecided, demands the settlement of the war indemnity, and declares in so many words that she is not bound to evacuate Ottoman territory until her demands are accorded. In the meantime her emissaries are busily engaged in fomenting disturbances and discontent throughout the provinces of European Turkey in order that she may have a plausible excuse for a continued occupation with the object of controlling them. When it is remembered that the Ottomans, thus far, have faithfully discharged the conditions imposed upon them, by the Treaty of Berlin, every conscientious man will be disgusted with such overbearing conduct on the part of Russia, and it will be dear to the most intelligent that her only object is to consummate the destruction of the Turkish Empire, and to plant her flag upon its ruins. With the same ambitious object she is now cavilling at Austria, backing Servia, thwarting the Commission appointed under the Berlin Treaty to settle the affairs of Eastern Roumelia, holding out a hand to the Greeks, and stirring up Afghanistan against the British. In every direction, in fact, her intrigues to compass the ruin of the Ottoman Empire, by direct means as well as by raising up difficulties in the way of its sincere friends, are too patent to be mistaken. And, with consummate hyprocrisy towards the peoples whom they design to make tools of, "they promise them liberty," to use the expression of St. Peter, "while they themselves are the servants of corruption;" for in no country of the world are subjects so enslaved as they are in Russia. We solemnly place this consideration before our fellow-countrymen in the East, as also before our friends in India, and we solemnly adjure them not to be led away by the deceptive promises of Russia; for only let that power get dominion over them, and it will rule them with a rod of iron. We are rejoiced to learn, as is reported, that his Imperial Majesty the Sultan has written to the Ameer of Afghanistan, counselling him to preserve friendly relations with the British, and we trust that Shere 'Aly Khan will give heed to the friendly advice. How, or through what instrumentality, Turkey is to be relieved from her present forlorn condition, —how the portentous clouds of war in the East with all its horrors are to be dispersed, we are unable to say, but we rely upon the Almighty, the Opener of the Way, to vouchsafe peace to the world, and we supplicate Him, saying: "O Lord, make things easy and not difficult. O Lord, crown the whole with good. Amen."

EEFECT OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT ON FASHIONABLE BEAUTIES

FASHIONABLE beauties, remarks the *Pictorial World*, will tremble with alarm. Under the electric light the much-used white bismuth will almost take the prismatic colours, and the cheek of beauty will perhaps shine like a tin saucepan, while the delicately laid-on rouge, assuming a black-bluish hue, will somewhat correspond to the soot which clings to the culinary utensil.—A lady's cheek to be compared to a kitchen saucepan!—and yet the horrid electric light will cruelly help to show that a great amount of truth exists in the comparison Instead of crying, like blind Milton, "Hail, holi light," we should rather turn away with trembling and disgust.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—The *Bombay Gazette* states that camels are urgently required at Mithoon Kote, to forward six months' supplies. Unless they are provided quickly, the position of the Quetta force will be critical.

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تنبيهات للمكتتبين بالنحلة

١ — من يقبل الجزء الاول من السنة الثانية يحسب مشتركا ونرسل اليه الاجزاء بالتتابع .

٢ — ان الذين يطلبون ان ترتب باسمهم نسخة من النحلة يجب ان يرسلوا ثمنها سلفا باسم القس لويس صابنجي صاحب النحلة فقط وليس باسم غيره . فان ارسلوا الدراهم باسم غيره فلا يتعهد صاحب النحلة بارسال النشرة اليهم .

٣ — قد اعتاد بعض على ان يطلبوا من الادارة صور وقوالب صور بدون ارسال ثمنها سلفا فصاحب النحلة لا يلتفت الى طلبتهم ما لم يستلم الثمن سلفا .

٤ — قد اعتاد بعض على ارسال رسائل غير خالصة اجرة البريد . وهذا مغائر للاصول . فكل كتاب ياتي الى ادارة النحلة غير خالص الاجرة نرده الى مرسله ويلتزم مرسله ان يدفع عليه اجرة مضاعفة .

اعلان للمشتركين بالنحلة

نلتمس من القاطنين بالاقطار الهندية والعربية وبلاد العجم الذين جددوا اشتراكهم بالنحلة هذه السنة ايضا ان يفوضو وكلاءهم بلندن ليتكرموا بدفع قيمة الاشتراك عنهم الى صاحب النحلة القس لويس صابنجي فان الوكلا المومأ اليهم يأبون دفع المبلغ بدون تفويض جديد . فالمأمول ان لا يتاخروا عن ذلك ولهم الاجر والثواب .

اعلان

علينا ان ننبه باننا لا نقبل اوراق نوط روبيات هندية . فان هذه الاوراق تخسر من قيمتها في بلاد الانكليز كثيرا . فان ورقة نوط بعشر روبيات لا توازي بلندن اكثر من ١٢ شلينا . فقد اعتاد المشتركون بالنحلة في الاقطار الهندية وبلاد العربية ان يرسلوا لنا ورقة نوط عشر روبيات على حساب عشرين شلينا ونحن لا نقدر نصرفها باكثر من ستة عشر شلينا وهكذا نخسر في كل نوط اربع شلينات وهذ لا يوافق المصلحة . فالمشتركون في الاقطار الهندية والبلاد العربية مثل عدن وجده والحديده وغيرها يسهل عليهم ارسال قيمة اشتراكهم حوالة على ادارة البوسطة بلندن كما اسلفنا (Money Order) باسم صاحب النحلة القس لويس صابنجي وان يخبرونا بذلك لنعرف اسماءهم ونرسل لهم وصلا بالمبلغ لان من فروض المتوظفين بادارة البوسطة ان لا يبيحوا باسم من يرسل الدراهم على يدهم .

اعلان مهم

نعلم الجمهور باننا قد رفعنا وكالة النحلة عن السادات تروبنر وشركائهم فيجب على الذين يكاتبوننا من الان وصاعداً ان لا يرسلوا تحاريرهم ورسائلهم الى نمرة ٥٧ لودغت هيل كما كانوا يفعلون سابقا . بل جميع الرسائل والمكاتبات والحوالات وصكوك الدراهم يجب ان تكون باسم صاحب النحلة بالخط الانكليزي هكذا —

REV. JOHN LOUIS SABUNJIE,
PROPRIETOR OF "AN - NAHLAH,"
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LATEST NEWS.

Indian Military Movements.—Only three regiments of British cavalry are proposed to be employed on the Afghan Expedition, those selected being the 9th Lancers, and 10th and 15th Hussars. The 6th Dragoon Guards, 3rd, 13th, and 14th Hussars, and 12th Lancers will remain behind in India.

Egypt.—The Khedive has issued a decree, countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, formally confirming the cession of the lands and palaces of the Khedive's family, and transferring them to the State in perpetuity. His Highness has also authorized Mr. Rivers Wilson to contract a five per cent. loan, not exceeding £8,500,000, guaranteed by the ceded property. If this security should prove insufficient, the deficiency is to be covered by an appropriation from the general Egyptian revenue.

Turkish Affairs.—The Porte has sent a Circular to its representives abroad, describing the present position of the Mussulmans in Roumelia and Bulgaria as intolerable. Prince Labanoff, the Russian ambassador, has addressed a Note to the Porte declaring that the Russian authorities are responsible for excesses committed by Bulgarians, and that they will take military measures against the eruption of Bulgarians in Macedonia.

The attempted Assassination oe King Alfonso.—A solemn *Te Deum* was celebrated to-day, at the expense of the Municipality, in the church of Santa Maria, in thanksgiving for the King's escape from assassination. All the Ministers, the chief civil and military authorities, and a number of other distinguished personages, attended the service. Similar celebrations will be held in all the principal towns. The King has received telegrams from several European Sovereigns, congratulating him upon his escape.

The attempted assassination of King Alfonso has naturally caused quite a sensation in the Spanish capital. The Conservative organs at once stigmatised the crime as the necessary result of the Socialist propaganda in Spain, adding that the doctrines inculcated on the other side of the Pyrenees are identical with those of the Radical party in France. The moral pointed out was that the order-loving people of Spain must be prepared for similar outrages to those which have recently taken place in other parts of Europe so long as the advanced party is permitted to rule the councils of the State.

ثمن كل عدد من النحلة شلين . وقيمة الاشتراك بها عن سنة واحد وعشرون شلينا نقدا وكل من ارسل لصاحب النحلة
قيمة اشتراكه اما حوالة على بنك بلندن واما حوالة على ادارة البوسطة الانكليزية بلندن مع اجرة البوسطة - الميل ٤
شلينات والكل ٢٥ شلينا تعهد صاحب النحلة بارسال النشرة له باوقاتها . وهكذا عنوان صاحب النحلة فليكن بالانكليزي

Address: REV. JOHN LOUIS SABUNJIE, Proprietor of the "an-Nahlah,"
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